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must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The \$101.000,000 Canal "Improvement " Act Riddled.

The brief submitted vesterday to the Attorney-General at Albany by the Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS of Syracuse, formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, the leader of the New York bar, will put the

eyes of many people in this State. The application is for the institution of a suit by the Attorney-General to test the constitutionality of the Canal Improvement act of 1903. The argument of the eminent counsel concerning the question of constitutionality is so clear, concise and authoritative that it might almost serve unchanged as an opinion from the highest court itself declaring such unconstitutionality. Lawyers and laymen will find it equally intelligible. It presents overwhelming reasons for the bringing of such a suit at once by the Attorney-General, and the suspension, until the suit is decided. all work upon an undertaking which might cost the taxpayers from \$100,000,-

defective law. derstood how far and how directly and posed, but because the House managers worth doing. He has had a long uphill a humbug. impudently the fundamental law was violated by this audacious project of trick to put the majority thus on record political greed and graft.

#### Has There Been Malversation of the Indian Trust Funds?

The question whether most of the mission schools, which in 1903 and 1904 profited by allotments from moneys held in trust for certain Indian tribes by the Secretary of the Interior, belonged to the Roman Cathelic Church is unimportant compared with the question whether, under the circumstances, any sectarian school, Catholic or Protestant, had a right to an allotment. Evidently the latter inquiry involves a question of law and a question of fact.

President ROOSEVELT, in the latter published on Sunday, Feb. 5, maintains that the allotments complained of were both legally and morally justifiable. As regards the legal validity of the acts, he relies on the opinion of Attorney-General Moody set forth in a letter dated Feb. 2, in which the assertion was made that the refusal of Congress to make any further appropriation for sectarian schools among the Indians did not bind the Executive to refrain from making allotments for such a purpose from the income of funds held in trust by the Department of the Interior. There is no doubt that in urgent matter where delay might be dangerous, the President would be warranted in acting at once on the assurance of his legal adviser, but experience has shown that on other occasions he may do well to wait until public discussion has proved that the conclusions of the Attorney-General will bear examination. In this instance Mr. ROOSEVELT seems to have waited scarcely twenty-four hours, but, before the text of Mr. Moonr's letter was published, to have resolved to shoulder the responsibility for a proceeding which, if not questionable, had at least been questioned

Now, the matter was not disposed of from a legal point of view when the Attorney-General demonstrated that the Department of the Interior had a technical right to apply the income of tribal trust funds without any reference to the attitude of Congress toward sectarian schools. Admitting this to be true in the letter, if not in the spirit, we must recognize that a technical right must be exercised in a statutory way. It appears, however, that in the mode of exercising its technical right the Department of the Interior violated a statute. Section 269 of the | imaginings are reduced to practice in | the period of waiting cannot be long. regulations of the Indian Office, which Australia. is based on Section 2,097 of the United "treaty funds cannot be diverted from the objects for which appropriated without the consent of the tribes, exsent, stated in writing, must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the case of most, if not all, of the nine allotments made to mission schools, no

although, as he assumes, legal au- and death. thority exists for allotting tribal money agent of the Indian Rights Association, encourages it. "The labor party in the can party may yet triumph at the polis

of the tribes whose funds were diverted.

irreconcilable with the assumption. It ing recent Australasian legislation and priately be its birthplace. appears that in at least two instances in making a journeyman printer Premier the non-petitioning members of the of the continent." tribes concerned have been robbed. Ridge would be entitled to only \$700. together, would be entitled, under a perpetuating their isolation. pro rata division, to just \$1,803. They

approval. The President's wiser friends are likely to think that he would have done well to confine himself at this time to publishing the letter of Attorney-General Moody and to reserve the expression canal business in a new light before the tion and maturer consideration.

## McCall of Massachusetts.

One hundred and forty-eight Republicans in the House of Representatives voted on June 1, 1900, for the buncombe resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution which should empower Congress to "define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies r combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise." This amendment, in other words, conferred on the Federal Government limitless power over all business in all the States

The one hundred and forty-eight Rev.000 to \$400,000,000 in excess of the bond publicans who voted for that astoundissue authorized by the constitutionally | ing proposal nearly five years ago did so, not because they desired the change of Few citizens, we imagine, have un- the Constitution in the manner pro- that he has done something that was on the eve of the Presidential election victory. that year. Every Republican in the House who voted for the buncombe joint resolution on that discreditable thus made is not immediately of notable day knew that it could not and would promise. On the basis of existing traffic

not pass the Senate. and of the proper dignity of the House | The pending question of tariff rates on to stand up and say "No!" when the roll | Philippine products is closely allied to was called.

McCall, of Massachusetts. We recall useless unless there is a market for prodhope that it will be remembered to his of Luzon cannot produce enough exeverlasting honor.

the buncombe constitutional amend- enough can be produced, if the American ment which he had the manliness to de- market is opened to it, to make an imnounce by his fearless vote in the face of | portant showing in the balance sheets of one hundred and forty-eight of his party

To-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, called upon at that hour to vote yea or | bonds are to be guaranteed by the nay on the hastily patched up bill of United States. Mr. TOWNSEND for Federal regulation of ance in the way of unreasonable trans- just, would reap the fruit of sound and portation rates is even alleged as a reason | sensible legislation. "Now," says Mr. the majority in the House will neverthe- happiness of the Secretary of War. less vote in strong force for the Townsend bill, trusting to the Senate to kill

the dangerous bill later. How many McCalls will stand up in his honorable fame?

#### A Land Where the State Is Everything.

We printed yesterday a brief extract from an article on "The Real Australia" RISS GAHAN, in which that remarkable country is depicted as "the political hot house" of the world. Socialistic

In Australia all women are admitted States Statutes, expressly provides that | to the suffrage. Graduated income and instification. Assuming, however, for ments own and operate the railways, lost to sight. the sake of argument, that they were telegraphs and telephones. Govern- When the census of 1900 was taken legal, can we admit that they were ments use compulsory arbitration to there were 800,000 persons living in Oklamade in a way defensible in the forum protect the community against strikes homa and Indian Territories. Since then of morals? Mr. Roosevelt himself ac- and lockouts. In New Zealand there is their growth in population and wealth knowledges in his published letter that | Government insurance against both fire | has been rapid and constant. The In-

In area Australia, with its sister islands severalty and soon will stand before to a sectarian school on the petition of of New Zealand and Tasmania, is about the law on the same plane as other citindividual members of a tribe, the money as large as the United States, but the izens, and not as wards of the nation. allotted should represent only the pro combined population is less than five The original Americans are to become rata proportion of the tribal money to millions; and of this population, most Americans in fact and law as well as which the individual Indians making remarkably, the percentage of urban in race. Some day a red man may be the petition are entitled. Did Mr. inhabitants to the whole is the largest in President. In old New England Indian ROOSEVELT take any pains, before he the world. Nearly one-half of the people worthies were made Judges. Will the rushed into print, to ascertain whether live in the towns, more than a quarter in Hon. Eagle Feather ever rise to adthis obviously indispensable condition the two cities of Sydney and Melbourne dress his colleagues in the Senate of had been fulfilled? He seems to have and more than a third in the various the United States? Eminent Chicago taken the fulfilment for grapted, for State capitals. This concentration of anthropologists hold that all of us are an inquiry addressed to Mr. Brosius, the population tends to socialism and becoming Indians. A real native Ameri-

would have elicited at least two facts | various colonies has succeeded in mould-

Another peculiarity of Australia among Mr. Brosius avers that under the pro all the newer countries is its race uni- but it has grown since. As Oklahoma rata plan the mission school at Pine formity. "Here," says Mr. Gahan, will contain a large Indian population, "practically every one is of British birth so New Mexico has a noticeable frac-As a matter of fact it receives this year | and blood," and the policy is to keep up | tion of Mexicans among her people, \$21,600, drawn from the funds collectihis uniformity, or, at any rate, to make with numerous half-breeds. Her present tively belonging to the whole tribe of Australia more and more white, and to Governor is MIGUEL A. OTERO, whose which the petitioners are members. avoid competition in labor by restricting name sufficiently indicates the Spanish Again, the three mission schools at Pine alien immigration. The Australians mean strain in his blood. The Territory is Ridge, Rosebud and Crow Creek, taken to keep their socialism for themselves by made up of portions taken from Texas, styles its proposer the Patrick Henry of

actually receive \$55,620. It follows that, vidual initiative and independence noth-If our friends who furor us with manuscripts for according to the President's own ad- ing. "The individual withers and the ex returned, they mission, the plainest dictates of equity State is more and more." The climate and justice have been violated in these litself, without cold enough at any season flag when Oklahoma and New Mexico seen fit hurriedly to stamp with his peculiarly inviting field for socialistic forty-eighth is added, by the admission continual sunlight are sapping individual let in. Perhaps Alaska will then follow. energies." The more work the Govern- If Hawaii and Alaska become States ment does the less there is left for the there will be fifty stars in the flag and individual to do. The more drastic the when that number is reached, Porto Rico laws to keep out immigrants, the better | may be knocking at the door. of his personal judgment until it could | the people already there can escape work be formed in the light of wider informa- and the more fully they can rely on the State to take care of them.

That is the stagnation to which the advocates of socialistic legislation, Republican and Democratic, would reduce this American republic; that is the condition to which they would consign the people in this invigorating climate of the temperate zone. The only initiative, the only enterprise they would have would be in and by the Government—the Federal Government, for necessarily the States of the Union would drop into insignificance. There would be only one Boss, and he would be in the White House at Maine, has no other opinion than that his Washington.

## Making Mr. Taft Happy.

On Feb. 6 Mr. ROOSEVELT signed the Philippine railway bill, and the Secretary | he was never intolerant of the opinions of War beams with delight. He feels of others. thought it would be a profitable political struggle, but he has won; and he and the Filipinos are to be congratulated on the

As a commercial enterprise, the system of railways for which provision is alone, they would probably prove alosing number is rapidly diminishing. They are only two, had the courage, the inde- a traffic must be created. The mere pendence, the appreciation of their own fact of construction will do something individual responsibility as legislators in that direction, but more is needed. the railway matter. Production and One of the two was SAMUEL WALKER facilities for transportation are alike the almost forgotten circumstance and ucts. Cultivated to its limit, the island portable tobacco to create even a ripple For nothing more was ever heard of | in the American tobacco market; but the projected railway. The entire sugar crop possible in southern Luzon and the Visayas would not displace a pound of there will be another test of individual American beet sugar if every ton of it under somewhat similar conditions. free, but it would make a difference The Republicans of the House will be of profit and loss on the railway whose

These two measures go hand in hand. of this measure; that no public griev- United States, by an act both wise and for it; that, if enacted, it will serve merely | TAFT, "if we can only get the tariff matas a precedent for further legislation | ter fixed all right, we shall be just about of similar character, thus making easier | as happy as we can ever hope to be." the next revolutionary step in the reversal | Selfish interests should not stand in the

# The New Stars.

If the House of Representatives accepts the Senate bill admitting New the House to-day to be counted? We Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Terriknow already of one. How many others | tory to the Union of States, the Territory will embrace the opportunity to share of Arizona will be the only political subdivision of the nation on this continent, with the exception of Alaska and the District of Columbia, that has no vote in the management of the Federal affairs. Arizona raight have come into the Union had its citizens been willing to join with in the Booklovers Magazine by Mr. Bur- those of New Mexico in one State. They preferred to preserve their identity and to wait for Statehood until Congress sees fit to admit their Territory as an theories elsewhere discussed as visionary. independent State. They were wise, for real United Statesers live, and find out what m The new State of Oklahoma will be

formed of the present Territory bearing the same name and the Indian Territory progressive land taxes are established. Its area will be 70,430 square miles. A The referendum is used. Laws have big State, judged by Eastern standards, been passed for the minimum wage, the | but California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, pressed in general council, which con- eight hour day, the early closing of Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, shops, day labor on Government con- North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, tracts, and the inspection of factories, Texas, Utah and Wyoming have greater countries. and the approval communicated to the shops and mines. In three of the col- superficial areas, and New Mexico's agent [of the tribes affected] before onics old age pensions have been estab- boundaries enclose 122,580 square miles the diversion can be made." It is alleged lished and a determined effort for a fed- of the earth's surface. Belgium is less -and the allegation is not contradicted eral scheme of the same kind is now pro- than a sixth of the size of this proposed by the Interior Department-that in ceeding. The exclusion of "alien and new State. Greece is a little over a third undesirable immigrants' is carried to as large. The Netherlands include only the greatest extremes. A "white Au- 12,563 square miles. Uruguay is about general council was ever held on the part | stralia being the national cry, the Gov- | the size of the Oklahoma-to-be. Thirtyernment has refused to renew mail con- five Delawares or fourteen Connecticuts It would seem, therefore, that even tracts with British steamers which carry | could be carved out of the new Oklafrom a technical viewpoint the allot- colored sailors or stokers. South Sea homa. Rhode Island consists of 1,250 ments of tribal trust funds to sectarian islanders who have been working in square miles of land and water surface schools were illegal. If they were Queensland sugar fields for years are Set down in the middle of the new State illegal, it is idle to talk about their moral to be deported. The Australian Governthis ancient home of freedom would be

dians are receiving their tribal lands in

and the State of Oklahoma might appro-

New Mexico, with an area five-sevenths greater than that of the new Oklahoma, had a population of 195,310 in 1900, as annexed in 1845, and from the lands The Government is everything, indiceded to the United States in 1848 by approval has been given to the measure. the Mexican Government.

Two new stars will be added to the forty-five in the field of the American allotments, which nevertheless he has to be invigorating, makes Australia a are admitted to Statehood. When the and properly take. That would be a full experimenting. "Perpetual summer and of Arizona; Hawaii will be asking to be of Porto Rican discontent, and, in the

## Manley of Maine.

Perhaps the simplest way to get at a man's character, after he is gone, is to ask what the real live men of his day and generation actually thought of him. Republicans and, we have no doubt, Democrats all over the United States, together with many intimate friends and others known only as pass-the-time-o'day acquaintances of JOSEPH H. MANLEY of Maine, have paused to ask that question now that he is dead.

In sorrow for his death THE SUN, in time one of the sturdiest souls of recent years. Unflinching in his consistency concerning the principles of his party,

JOE MANLEY was an American and not

An interest much wider than the boundaries of Somerset county, or even of the State of New Jersey, attaches to the efforts that are being made to save from destruction the old court house at Somerville. Gone once, they are gone forever. The misfortune of their loss is by no means merely parochial: it touches all the country in a way. Moreover, it is not altogether rural parts, contact with our quieter and simpler American past, as expressed in the architecture of many of the eighteenth century public buildings, is a steadying influence that is wholesome and of value. The old Somerville court house, standing in its quiet dignity with its grave and stately trees about it, is an instance in point. We hope the old building may no be swept We heartily sympathize with the efforts that are being made to save it.

Two groups of persons maintain a high percentage of mortality in a small population. These are the members of the cast of "Our American Cousin" in Washington sincerity and independent courage were admitted in American ports duty on the night of April 14, 1865, and the sur-

The first "American Cousin," as presented by LAUBA KEENE, did not require a cast of more than twenty characters. Although nearly forty years have elapsed since its performance on the night of President having died. One died on Monday, at exists between the two countries. Pittsfield, Mass.

announcement was definitely made that the | maintain its domination over that country last survivor of the Confederate Congress that the British Government of the day is was no more. A few weeks later came the news from Asheville, N. C., that Col. DAVIDson, also "the last surviving member of of American policy. Knowing all this, way of our national welfare and the the Confederate Congress," had died there

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your paper says that a New Yorker was surprised in Phila-delphia by seeing a telephone brought late a hotel dining room for the convenience of aguest. "Yards and yards of wire" came with the machine.

Out home every hotel is equipped so that telephones may be placed on any table in the restau-rants, and we don't have to drag yards and yards of wire" around, either. The connection is made by plugging up the telephone with a branch line

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Detected at ust! What cruel fate impelled me to write to THE SUN of all papers, and to employ good language, and through what perversity did I uphold the law? And yet I knew the very aroma of the perfectos at Headquarters was a distillation of acumen, perapiand that subtle understanding of American traits derived from a long line of ancestors in other

There is nothing for me now but to emigrate. NEW YORK, Feb. 7

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly let several of your readers know who is supposed to clean the entrances to subway stations. is it the Interborough company, the Street Cleaning Department or the property owner in front of NEW YORK, Peb. 8.

> Still Kicking. The wheatless bread The doughless cake.
> The brainless head.
> The painless ache.
> The wetless tear. The coldless chill.
> The flowless beer.
> The payless bill. The witless pun-The fruitless wine.

> > The squashless vine

Such things, they might

All come to pass-But no good light Comes from this gas The cryless kid. The slipless walk, The flyless lid.
The horseless balk

The newsless sheet, The wagless jaw The showless street. The breakless law, The gushiess star. The puffices play

The nightless day Such things as these
May come to pass—
But meters wheese

The same old gas

A PORTO RICAN DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- News from Porto Rico indicates that the people of the island are getting restless and dissatisfied. recently been introduced in the House of Delegates calling for the establishment of Porto Rico as an independent territory, under a United States protectorate, to be known as the State of Porto Rico. The scheme is too elaborate for presentation in full. It is a peculiar mixture of sovereign and of dependent powers. The local press the island, and a considerable support and

The situation in the island is not yet acute, but American residents express fear lest it reach ere long a point where summary action may become necessary. There is only one form which such action might rightly and fair minded investigation of the causes event of valid causes being revealed, a removal of them. The Porto Ricans did not ask to come under the control of the United States, although, hoping for an improvement of their condition, they did extend a very cordial welcome to American authority when it assumed control of their affairs. Only by the establishment of better conditions than those which prevailed in Spanish days can the United States justify its act of 1898.

The heart of the matter is in the question of comparative conditions to-day and, say, ten years ago. Some say that there is no comparison, that the situation of 1905 is to that of 1895 as light to darkness. Thousands of Porto Ricans and some American observers dispute this flatly. The one thing certain is that the people of the island are discontented and are becoming more so. Simply to declare the Porto Ricans unreasonable, to assert that they have gained expressing its thought of MANLEY of liberty and now demand license, is in itself unreasonable. To denounce the House of was one of the gentlest and at the same | Delegates as a "conglomeration of republicans, federals, unionists, socialists and spiritualists," and dismiss the whole matter as senseless raving, is unjust and foolish.

Armed revolution is as little probable in Porto Rico as it is in Rhode Island. Political unrest and discontent is most undesirable Yet it exists, and complaint is persistent Whether its cause is trivial or serious, the cause should be known. If it is serious and well grounded it should be remedied. probability, if not the certainty, is that economic distress is the underlying trouble. Widespread poverty as a result of enforced idleness is a fertile soil for political disor-Such heirlooms handed down to us out of | ders, and the general poverty of the Porto the past are all too rare, and, alas! their Ricans is beyond denial. A recently published letter from the island says that Two Republicans in the House, and investment. To make them profitable, not of the things that may be replaced. thousands are idle and that capital looking for investment is frightened away by the existing situation. Along certain lines American government has unquestionably done much for the island. But it is far from a mere sentimental affliction. Particularly certain that what has been done was that which was most needed.

It is evident that if the United States wishes to avoid repeating in Porto Rico the experience of England in Ireland an effort must be made to discover the root of the frequently reported discontent and to political duties, no innate capability for them. If devise means for its removal. We owe the island at least something better than indifference and neglect,

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY. Their Conflicting Interests, and Rela-

tions With Russia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Out of

the confusion into which the politics of Europe are being thrown by the events of the tusso-Japanese war, the increasing asperity Germany emerges conspicuously; and one | education of woman along the same lines as that has not far to go to find the reason. There is hardly a quarter of the globe in which their the female mind. We have had consequently a full interests are not in conflict by reason of Ger- generation of coeducation, bachelor maids and many's territorial and commercial expan-sion, and there is no doubt that German neutransportation rates. They know that no With railways and a market, a new day Lincoln's assassination, survivors of the trality toward Russia since the war began has public interest requires the enactment would dawn for the Filipinos. The original cast continue to be reported as helped to accentuate the unfriendliness that

India is the vulnerable point of the British When Senator George Vest died, the Empire as at present constituted, and it is to devoting all its power and influence and en-croaching on the territories beyond its bor-young men. ders, as in the cases of Turkey, Tibet, Persia and Afghanistan. the Confederate Congress," had died there at the age of 86. He was born at Jonathan Creek in May, 1819, and was a Representative from North Carolina.

A delegate to the first Confederate Congress, Judge Roger A. Programment and a particular of the Source of the Fourth Virginia district, of the Confederate Congress that met in Richmond in 1883.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Your papersays that a New Yorker was surprised in Philadelphia by seeing a telephone brought into a hotel clared that the defence of India was the chief in a policy of resistance to any larteer british advance, of which Russia alone is not at present capable.

By way of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Caucasian and Trans-Caspian railways, German troops could be put down on the Persian and Afghan frontiers without leaving German or Russian territory at any point, and therefore not exposed to the action of a British feet in any way.

The developments will depend very much on the issue of the present situation in Manchuria.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

A College Alumna on College Study. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: The direct answer to the question, "Should Colle Study?" from my point of view is "No";

lawyer, I wish to qualify this answer. I say "N because I went through the regular four year course of some years ago at the Normal College of this city practically without studying, and always stood with the average in the final marks. By studying, I mean spending time outside of school hours poring over books. My health never per-mitted me to do this, and I played outdoors from mitted me to do this, and I payer outcots from school time to bed time, except for dinner, almost through the four years. I was thus saved from breakdowns such as I have experienced since older "wisdom" has goaded me on to the limit point.

Now for the qualification. The Normal College compelled its students to attend all lectures given

course, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., make-up had a chance to take hold, as has been proved by the immense help they have been to me during the twenty years post-graduate course I sively. have had since in the university of business life. Students with a spark of pride for the final out-come, but capable of standing a little class ridicule, can well afford to drop out the "study" part of the college course, if they attend the lectures and pay NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

# The Lone Horseman,

Jefferson had just hitched his horse.
"Yes," they asked, "but where is the band of Rough Riders to escort you?"

Seeing his attempt at true simplicity was a failure, he sadly sneaked inside.

ple hold him up.

In Little Old New York. Knicker-You can't keep a good man down. Bocker-That's just the trouble; too many peo-

The Pickle Critic Criticised To hold a ptokle not delicious Were act of churish clown; at must his diction not be when "I who says, "I called her down"!

GREERIN, But must his diction not be videous

POTATOES. Indigenous in the Abyssinian Plateau as

Well as China. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to the lands in which the potato is indigerous. feeling is said to be general, and a bill has I may add to western China the Abyssinlan plateau as a region where this plant is sporadically and indigenously found. I saw it two cases only (i. e., two patches), separated by a distance of two or three miles, the only appearances in a journey which extended

te across the plateau, from east to west. The country roundabout was sparsely inhabited, though the soil was good. famine had swept away many people there years before my visit, due to rinderpest, or similar attack upon the herds. The milk and flesh supply thus failing, the people died. It will thus be seen that primitive men, although in possession of means whose sufficiency is obvious to us, may utterly fail to

In describing as indigenous the growth for the reason that the region in which they

of the potatoes herein mentioned, I do so for the reason that the region in which they were seen is not known to have been previously visited by a white man.

The nearest approach had been by an Italian explorer, whose line of march was about seventy-five miles distant. As he had been away from European sources of supply for many months, as the potato in its natural form is rarely used by European travellers for food supply, and as no mention of the planting of potatoes by any European is found in relations with the exploration in western Abyssinia; as the half dozen huts to which the potato fields belonged were inhabited by people of the meanest intellectual development, I think it must be taken that they had received their poor support straight from the hand of nature.

The fact that a certain good thing known to tribe A has not spread to tribes B, C and D will not surprise those who have travelled among savages. One may see gold fields that show signs of leisurely working through years—with never a "boom" period in evidence. Such examples I have seen in western

that show signs of leisurely working through years—with never a "boom" period in evidence. Such examples I have seen in western Abyssinia and in the Kuen Lun Mountains (northern border of Thet).

Your correspondent is correct in assuming that the absence of a regular potato industry should not be taken as strongly militating against the credibility of the traveller's reported find in the wilds of western China.

OSCAR T. CROSBY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

## WOMEN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Commendable Neither in Theory Nor in Practice, Says Onc.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man whom I have known for thirty years as thoroughly honest and veracious, and who now resides in one of the

and veracious, and we low leaver, vouches for the truth of the following story:
One of the candidates in an election in his town was aware that his success was likely to depend in a measure on the voice and vote of a well known man politician, whom it was notoriously desir able to "see" before an election. He therefore went to her and offered a "retainer" of \$10, which was accepted. When the election came, however, h found the woman working energetically on the other side. He included how this happened after their little interview. "Oh," she replied, "Mr. —gave me \$15." "But do you intend to keep both fees!" "Certainly," she replied. "You can't do anything about it. It wasn't a legal transaction an way." So far the facts. What follows is not so well substantiated, but a little inquiry gave color to the theory that the \$25 had been expended in a trip to Denver and the purchase of a much coveted I tell this story not to slander my sex-there

were two culpable men involved in it, as against one culpable woman—but to point a deep moral. It is conceded by both suffragists and anti-suffragists that a large part of women are indifferent to suffrage. They do not want to vote, neither do they care to take the trouble of opposing thos such duties are thrust on them the power which they confer is considered in such cases as the above as a possession to be converted thriftily into some more available shape. Political power they do not value, but a picture hat—that is different. Few male immigrants come to our shores, even in the steerage, so deficient in all sense of what liberty and political rights mean to the individual as are thousands of our well-to-do women. But, say the suffragists, those women must be educated to know the value of their rights. Therein lies the kernel of the whole situation. Does woman suffrage point the way to the highest and best evolution of the

are not fitted equally for both boys and girls. Our public schools from the kindergarten up are instituting classes of domestic science for girls, a department for home making for young women is being developed in our colleges, while the courses in engineering, political economy, international rela-tions and the like are restricted more and more to young men. Nature is silently at work: the rift within the lute has not only appeared, but is wid-

tried it is not found to work as predicted. School suffrage is a failure. Municipal suffrage as exercised in Kansas has evolved nothing more valuable than Mrs. Carde Nation and her hatchet, while Colorado, the State where the influence of women in of lawlessness and anarchy, the perversion of all honest government and true republican principles, such as has never before been witnessed in this Woman suffrage has not purified politics in Colorado.

is on the true road of development when she seeks to follow in the footsteps of man, turning her back upon her natural and heaven ordained work of home making, of the uplifting of humanity through those great moral forces which find their inception and development in the well ordered home? The ma-terialism engendered by the great economic crisis through which the world is passing makes such demand upon the ideal and spiritual forces as has not been felt before in generations, perhaps for centuries. The Church has its part to play in meet-ing them, but still more upon woman in the home, thoroughly educated and trained for her great work, must depend the issue of whether as a nawe shall go forward into the vortex of material atheism, anarchiem, or ideal fustice, truth and love.

CAROLINE F. CORBIN. atheism, anarchism, or rise above it on the wings of

### Let the Women Choose, Says Another. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would be exceedingly gratifying to know whether the jority of intelligent American women would refuse

the right of franchise if given a choice.

The most common objection urged against woman suffrage is that the large number of immoral women would swell the vote against good government: but since this class is kept in existence by voters, it seems to me it is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Woman should naturally take more interest in

clean government than man. It affects her more vitally in every way. from the ash can at the kitchen door to the waging of unnecessary war, which in the course, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and "the atmosphere steeped in intellectual associations" did the work. Going to a class with a preparation of only five minutes (the time between lectures or rectiations) compelled me to pay attention to everything going on, to the right answers and the mistakes of the other girls—and my wiss were constantly on the grindstone, so that at the final examinations I made up for the poor class marks. Had I been forced to study, I should have rehelled and "lit out." As it was, my mind, free from overtaxation, was "quickened," and the studies that were best adapted to my particular ever been measured as to eligibility for the suf-frage save by man, who is the inferior in diplomacy, tact and insight of a clever woman? Every page of history, ancient and modern, proves this co-

> We need not boil so fiercely over the tyrannies of a Government like Russia, when womanhood in America is so scorned as to be beneath the political notice of callow youths of 21 summers and ignoran foreigners who have their naturalization freshly in hand. H. MONICLAIR, N. J., Feb. 8.

# A Social Wrinkle.

Mrs. Hogan-Oi thought yez were goin' to have yer party at noight.

Mrs. Grogan-Ol decolded on the nixt mornin' becuz that's the toime Ol always think av the witty

Common Occurrence. Dan Cupid has his own exchange Where many stocks are dealt in.
And unexpected are the ways
His influence is felt in.

From ordinary reasonings He proves a wide diverger, For instance, with him, gas goes down On rumors of a merger, Milaon,

SENATOR KEARNS'S VOTE. He Declares He Voted Nay on Bard Amend-

ment to the Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Mr. Kearns of Utah made the following statement to-day in the Senate regarding his vote on the Bard amendment to the Statehood bill which led to the charge that he had traded his vote:

"I rise to a question of personal priv lege. In the first vote on the amen of the Senator from California [Mr. Bard last evening, I voted nay in a distinct manner. It appears the clerks misunder. stood me, and I was numbered among those favoring the amendment. My co leagues called my attention to the error, and I was on the point of correcting it when it was suggested I could do so on the vote to concur in the amendment before the final passage of the bill, in case the the potatoes herein mentioned, I do so amendment should be adopted. This course I pursued.

"The seriousness of this matter did not impress itself upon me until this morning. impress itself upon me until this morning, when I read in the public press the statement that I had voted for the amendment in order that I might force the managers of the bill to accept my amendment ceding the Arizona strip to Utah. This I deny in the most positive manner. Such a proceeding I would not countenance nor be a party to. My word had been given the managers of the bill that I would support their measure, and I would not have port their measure, and I would not have played them false for the whole Territory of Arizona."

of Arizona."
"If this be the proper time, Mr. President, I desire to have the record corrected as far as it relates to my vote upon the amendment of the Senator from California in accordance with the

amendment of the secator from Cambrida in accordance with this statement."

Senators Nelson, Clark of Wyoming, Foraker, Gallinger, Hansbrough and Clay said they distinctly heard Mr. Kearns vote yea, while Senators Quarles, Clapp, Kittredge and Scott said they heard him yote nay.

M. Gorman reinted out that Mr. Kearns's Mr. Gorman pointed out that Mr. Kearns's name was read as voting in the affirmative, and that no correction was made, which fully justified the clerks in reporting him

Mr. Dubois said Mr. Kearns told him

Mr. Dubois said Mr. Kearns told him five minutes before the vote was taken that he intended to vote in the negative. It was therefore surprising, said Mr. Dubois, when he heard Mr. Kearns vote yea.

Leaders of the House tried early to-day to devise a plan whereby the House would be prevented from concurring in the Statehood measure passed by the Senate last night. They failed. They found that the Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation were determined to follow the lead of Senator Penrose. There are twenty-nine of them, eleven more than enough to overthrow the Republican margin and enable the Democrats to concur in the Senate amendments.

ments. Speaker Cannon told those who asked him why he was opposing the bill that he opposition rested entirely upon the fact that the bill had been changed from a Reican to a Democratic measure in the

\$96,000 TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION.

Stony Wold Sanatorium Needs That Sum for This Year. Herbert L. Satterlee Says. Herbert L. Satterlee, chairman of the finance committee of Stony Wold Santtorium, announced at a meeting held yesterday at his home, 225 Madison avenue, that \$96,000 must be raised for improvements and for current expenses of the sanatorium. The budget prepared by the executive officers shows that the requirements for this year over and above the assured income from the auxiliaries amount

to \$36,980. The committee recommends that efforts be first directed to raising this \$36,980; and, second, to securing the \$60,000 necessary to enlarge and complete the sanatorium. If a dormitory to cost \$55,000 is built and \$5,000 is raised to maintain it during the year, the committee reports, expenses of administration and operation could be reduced.

Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee reported that the present milk supply was inadequate, and that by building cow barns and getting and that by bulleting a herd of cows the cost of milk could be reduced. Frank Tucker of the Charity Organization Society also told of the urgent need for cow barns, a dairy and herd of

ple Emanu-el made a short address in which he said:

which he said:

"You can keep out most anything by building huge stone walls to protect yourself, but you can't keep out tuberculosis. It's an evil of modern times."

Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, president, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, president, reported on the general working condition of the sanitarium. Miss Sarah W. Newcombe, superintendent of the institution, told of the work accomplished last year and her hopes for the future. Among the 200 present at the meeting were Miss Annie Learly, Mrs. James W. Burden, Mrs. Levilleyd Stevens, Mrs. George F. Shraden, Mrs. Levilleyd Stevens, Mrs. George F. Shraden. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. J. J. Lewis, Mrs. J. Brewster Mac-Donald, Mrs. Ogden Codman, Mrs. Charles A. Terry and Mrs. Walter Geer.

# REV. DR. DARLINGTON ACCEPTS. He Will Be Consecrated Bishop of Harris-

burg at Easter Time The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford avenue and Morton street, Williamsburg, has ac cepted the Bishopric of Harrisburg, Pa., te which diocese he was elected at a Protestant Episcopal convention held last week at Harrisburg. He will remain with Christ Church until Easter and the consecration

RECORD TRIP ACROSS PACIFIC. Great Northern Steamship Minnesota, the

Largest Afloat, Makes Quick Run. CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- The largest steamship afloat, the Great Northern Steamship Company's Minnesota, arrived safely at Yokohama last Monday, with a rail cargo of 28,000 tons, the largest ever shipped, and 146 pas-She made the run from American shores in thirteen days. This is a record trip for crossing the Pacific.

# Their Capital Stock Increased.

ALBANY, Feb. 8 .- The Dow Composing Machine Company of New York, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Alexander Dow is presiden and Sidney R. Perry secretary of the com-

The Lozier Motor Company of New York has increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,100,000. Henry A. Lozier, Jr., is presi-dent and George F. Tuttle secretary of the \$1,100,000.

### Washington Society Notes. Washington, Feb. 8.-The Secretary of

State and Mrs. Hay entertained a din company of diplomats and a few young women of that set this evening.

Mrs. Talmage, widow of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, gave a large tea this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Fairbanaspresident-general of the National Society D. A. R., and Mrs. James R. Mellon, vice-president, gaperal, who is in Washington to attend the meeting of the national beard

# Church Is Forty Years Old

The Rev. Charles R. McNally, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church in Brolyn, is making preparations to celebr the fortieth anniversary of the found of the church next Sunday. The celettion will last several days. The church was organized in 1865 by a few Baptist a store at Flatbush avenue and Dean str

Eames Sings for the W. D. Sloanes. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloa gave a dinner at their home, 2 West Fifty second street, last night, followed by a int cale. Mme. Emma Eames sang and Josef Hofmann and Victor Herbert's string orchestra play d